Inclusion of representatives of SCs/STs and Minorities in Selection Board/Committees

1000. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether instruction of Government of India of August, 1990 for inclusion of representatives of SC/ST and Minorities in the Selection Committees/Boards have been implemented by his Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the details of such bodies and organisations under his Ministry where the instructions have been implemented;

(c) what are the names of the bodies which have not implemented the instructions so far and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government/Institutions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d) All attached and subordinate offices, Public Sector undertakings etc., under the administrative control of the Ministry have been directed to include a representative of SCs/STs and Minorities on the Selection Committees and Boards, constituted for making recruitment. The matter is monitored from time to time.

Supply of cotton at controlled price to the Handloom weavers

1001. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom sector which employs 15 lakh workers is given only Rs. 35 crores by way of subsidy on raw cotton yarn compared to mills which are given Rs. 285 crores subsidy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to supply raw cotton yarn at controlled prices to handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Government do not subsidise the prices of cotton yarn consumed either in the handloom sector or in the mill sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government have arrangements of standing nature to ensure the regular supply of hank yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices through various measures, such as (i) The Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme which requires every producer of yarn to pack at least 50 per cent of the total yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form; (ii) Loan assistance through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for setting up of new Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expanding the capacity of existing weavers' cooperative spinning mills in order to augment captive production for the handloom sector; (iii) Setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) with the primary objective of supplying hank yarn to weavers at reasonable prices; (iv) Constitution of State Level Yarn Price Fixation Committees to regulate selling prices of hank yarn produced by cooperative and State sector mills for supplies to the handloom weavers; and (v) Complete exemption of excise duty on plain reeled hank yarn and levy of concessional rate of excise duty on double cross reel hank yarn in order to make available yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable prices.

Production and export of cotton and Textiles

1002. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 273 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th November, 1991 and state:

(a) whether India has reached self sufficiency in the production of cotton

and cotton yarn to meet the required consumption of India's Textiles Mills;

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to augment export of textile goods;

(c) which are the countries to which textile goods are being exported; and

(d) what is the foreign exchange earnings in respect of textile goods export in the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the production of cotton is also subject to the vagaries of weather conditions.

(b) Government are taking several steps to increase textile exports. These include (i) allowing import of sophisticated textile machinery at concessional duty for modernising production facilities (ii) fixing of Minimum Export Price in respect of textile items which are subject to quantitative restrictions in importing countries in terms of convertible currencies (iii) enhancing and liberalising REP Scheme, now known as EXIM SCRIP Scheme (iv) holding buyer-seller Meets and sending Study Tours in the foreign markets to popularise Indian textile products, (v) Improvements in the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy etc.

(c) Indian Textile goods are exported, to almost all countries. The major importers of Indian textiles are European Economic Community member countries USA, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia etc.

(d) Exports of textiles during 1988-89 to 1990-91 are as shown below:

Year	Export (Rs. (Crores)
1988-89	4366
1989-90	6472
1990-91	8366

Ailing NTC Units at Bombay

1003. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to dispose off the machinery and the excess land of the NTC ailing units for providing compensation to the workers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of ailing units in Bombay managed by NTC have not yet been nationalised;

(c) if so, what is the number of the NTC ailing units of which the machinery and excess land is proposed to be disposed off, the amount estimated to be fetched and the extent to which compensation to workers is anticipated to be met; and

(d) what are the implications involved in managing the NTC units in Bombay which have not yet been nationalised and whether any initiative has been taken by the Government to settle the issue with the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) National Textile Corporation has submitted 8th Plan proposals which *inter alia* envisages amalgamation of mills, sale of surplus land etc. These proposals are under discussions at various levels. Since no final decision has been taken in this regard, it would be pre-mature to indicate the details regarding amlgamation, sale of land etc.

The 13 taken over mills of Bombay whose management was taken over by the Central Government in October, 1983 have not yet been nationalised.

(d) The 13 taken over mills of Bombay are at present managed by NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay. Since Central Government is the appropriate authority for taking a decision on the future of these mills, a decision on the nationalisation of these managed mills would be taken by the